

THE WESTERN FARM LEADER

CO-OPERATION PUBLIC AFFAIRS SOCIAL PROGRESS

Vol. 19

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No. 20

EARLY INTERIM WHEAT PAYMENT URGED BY U.G.G.

Need Stressed by Brownlee at Annual Meeting

As Large Payment as Practicable on Last Year's Wheat Is Sought

"SOME RISK WARRANTED"

Margin of Security "Unnecessarily Large," President of Company Contents

STRONGLY recommending that the federal government give early instructions to the Wheat Board to make "as large an interim payment on last year's wheat deliveries as seems practicable in the light of the current market situation", the Board of Directors of United Grain Growers Limited, in its report to the annual meeting of the company on Wednesday of this week, cogently set forth the reasons which make such action desirable.

Contrasts With Last Year's Settlement
Referring to the fact that farmers have so far received only the initial payment, based on \$1.40 per bushel for No. 1 in store at terminal elevators, President J.E. Brownlee pointed out that "this low basis contrasts with \$1.8165 per bushel final settlement for the previous year, and corresponding final settlements in respect to earlier years."

Margin Unnecessarily Large

"In view of current prices it affords a wide margin of security to the government of Canada, in spite of the fact that most of the wheat in question is still unsold. Your board believes not only that this margin of security is unnecessarily large, but also that under present circumstances the government would be warranted in taking some risks."

The situation this year, said Mr. Brownlee, was much more complex than it was a year ago, when the board had expressed concern about the difficulties the farmers then faced in financing their operations.

Conditions Differ in Various Areas

Today in some areas, as the report indicated, there remain in farmers' hands considerable quantities of last year's grain, and this is of good quality. In other areas but little has been carried over, and in some very little crop was sown this spring because of excessive moisture.

"The harvest has not been uniform, but it would seem that only a very small percentage of the crop will be of millable grade. A large percentage of wheat will be from No. 5 to feed grades."

(Continued on Page 12)

Announce Master Farm Family Awards for 1954



Five Families Receive Honors for Achievement

**Total Nominations 32 —
Interest Increases in Annual
Alberta Selections**

BASIS OF PROGRAM

**"Good Farming, Right Living
and Clear Thinking" Given
Public Recognition**

EDMONTON, Alta., Nov. 4th. — Honored for their outstanding achievements in farming and in family and community life, winners of the Master Farm Family awards for 1954 were announced today by Hon. L. C. Halmrast, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta. They are the Martin Arndt Family of Barrhead; the Harlie H. Conrad Family of Clairmont; the Adam Buyer Family of Carbon; the William Storch Family of Garden Plains; and the Ansley King Family of High River.

(Continued on page 5)



Shown left, beginning top, are (1) the neat and well-kept farmstead of the Adam Buyer Master Farm Family near Carbon; (2) the Buyer family, left to right (front): Nova, 18, a grade 12 student; Mr. and Mrs. Buyer, and Phyllis, wife of Daunavan; (rear) Morley (left) a grade 11 student, and Daunavan, completing his fourth year of agricultural studies at the University of Alberta.

(3) The King Master Farm Family of High River in the living room of their home. Mr. and Mrs. King sit in front with their grandsons, (left to right) Barry, 13, Sheldon, 6, and John 10. Behind are Mr. King's son, Carman, and his wife, who live with their sons five miles east of the home farm.

(4) The W. R. Storch Master Farm Family of Garden Plains. Mr. and Mrs. Storch sit in front with their grandsons, Terry, 8, (left), Norman, 3, (centre), and Kenneth, 12, (right). Rear are (left to right) Albert Storch, Mr. Storch's son and father of Kenneth, Terry and Norman; Mrs. Albert Storch; and Rudolph, the other son who farms with Mr. Storch. Rudolph's war medals are seen on the wall at the left. Mr. Storch's third son, W. L. Storch, has a farm of his own and is not shown in the photograph.

Pictures of Martin Arndt and Harlie H. Conrad Master Farm Families on pages 5 and 9.

UGG Marks Another Year of Notable Expansion

Pioneer Farmer-Owned Co-operative Handles Increased Proportion of Crop

MARKING another period of expansion, during which large additions have been made both to the number of the company's elevators and to the volume of storage space provided, the forty-eighth fiscal year which closed on July 31st last continued the highly satisfactory operating results experienced by United Grain Growers Limited. At the close of the year the company was in a better position than ever before to offer service to customers, and it was handling a larger proportion than formerly of the crop of Western Canada.

These impressive achievements by Western Canada's pioneer farmer-owned co-operative were recorded in the report of the Board of Directors, presented in their behalf at the annual meeting of the Company in Calgary this week by Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Q.C., LL.D., the President and General Manager. The meeting opened on Wednesday, November 3rd.

During the year extensive additions and improvements were made to the Company's country elevator system. These are described elsewhere in this issue.

\$750,000 for Patronage Dividends

Earnings for the year totalled \$2,422,939 (corresponding figure for the preceding year was \$2,357,372) after charging \$100,000 for the reserve previously set up against inventory valuation, and after allowing \$750,000 for patronage dividends on grain receipts, providing the same rates per bushel on wheat, oats and barley as were provided the preceding year.

With the addition of \$192,213 representing the money recovered on insurance claim on account of the fire in April, 1952, which had put out of commission for some seventeen months the larger of the company's two terminal elevators operated in Vancouver; and after deductions and appropriations for certain reserves, the balance, \$122,761, added to earned surplus account, brought that account to \$2,077,413; as compared with \$1,954,652 the previous year.

Shareholders' Equity

The total shareholders' equity, including that amount, general reserve,

capital surplus and capital stock, is \$9,045,781. After substantial capital expenditures during the year, working capital stands at \$6,063,201.

Patronage Dividends Now \$3,100,000

Inclusive of the appropriation already mentioned of \$750,000 for patronage dividends on the past year's business and excluding amounts to be paid on May 15th next, these dividends have now reached a total of \$3,100,000. In addition shares were issued in earlier years against patronage dividends in this connection to a total of \$800,000. Some ten thousand requests have so far been received for application of credits from earlier years to the issue of additional debentures, and more such requests are being received daily. Remaining credits of Series "A" will be paid with accumulated interest, on May 15th, 1955.

Department Holds Down Prices

The report dealt in brief with the operation of the Farm Supplies Department, which continued, as in former years, to give useful service to customers in the supply of various commodities, chiefly binder twine, coal, feed, salt, 2-4D preparations and aluminum sheeting.

"Importance of the department," Mr. Brownlee pointed out, "is not confined to actual sales made, for over a long period it has been a force in holding down prices over large areas of Western Canada. In addition, it was this company which, in the early years of this century, first made possible the purchase by local farmers associations of supplies in carload quantities at wholesale prices. It thereby laid the foundation for much of the co-operative buying which now exists in Western Canada."

"Money-Maker" Feeds

"Money-Maker" feeds manufactured by the company in the plant at

Edmonton have secured wide acceptance among livestock growers and showed a substantial increase in sales in the past year, and arrangements have now been made for the manufacture of the feed by a plant at Saskatoon.

Increased Twine for Baling

Binder twine is still sold in considerable volume, though sales have fallen owing to combine threshing. The demand for baling twine, however, is increasing, as more farmers bale their straw as well as hay.

Sales of 2-4,D declined when weather conditions interfered with their use, though the value of weed control by chemicals is increasingly recognized.

The company is one of the largest retail distributors of coal in Western Canada, and sales increased during the year. Aluminum products increased, due to growing appreciation of their use for building.

Subsidiary Companies

The three active subsidiary companies all operated at a profit during the year.

Of these, the Grain Growers Export Company Limited forwarded a limited quantity of grain to eastern ports for the Wheat Board. No overseas export business was done, although contact was maintained with importing firms abroad.

Principal business of The Public Press Limited is to publish The Country Guide, "whose circulation of 218,000 monthly," said Mr. Brownlee, "reaches most of the farm homes in the prairie provinces, where the high quality of its reading matter and its services to agriculture are recognized." During the year the company purchased "Canadian Cattlemen" which "already has a satisfactory standing among beef cattle producers," and is expected to expand in circulation and influence.

United Grain Growers Securities Limited, carrying on an agency business, acts as general agent in Western Canada for a number of large and strong insurance companies, insuring against fire, accident, hail and automobile risks. Policies are issued to farmer customers through a large number of agents. It showed satisfactory earnings during the year, as in the past.

Grants Made by Company

The report refers to grants made by the company, including those to other farm organizations.

The company is a member of the CFA, and directly represented on its board. It is a member of IFAP and affiliated with the Manitoba Federation of Agriculture and Co-operation and the Alberta Federation of Agriculture, as well as with the Co-operative Union of Alberta and the Farmers' Unions of the three prairie provinces. It supports work done by young people through the 4-H clubs. It gives support to scientific agricultural research in the provincial universities, particularly in respect to chemical control of weeds and in connection with rust.

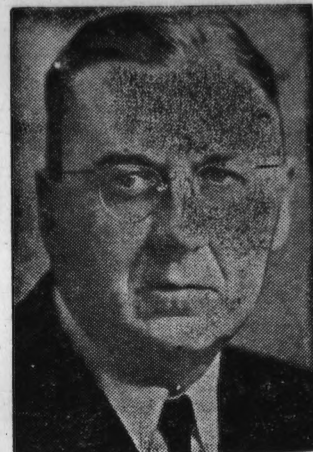
Need for More Rust Research

Need for intensified research on rust and breeding of new resistant strains of grain is stressed, and the suggestion is repeated that certain funds in the hands of the Canadian Wheat Board (unclaimed proceeds of crops in earlier years) should be used for such purposes.

Increased Charges Question Postponed

"A few months ago," Mr. Brownlee reported, "your company advised the Board of Grain Commissioners at a tariff hearing that it was prepared to postpone for another year any question of increase in tariff charges. It was felt that elevator tariffs and handling charges on Wheat Board

Reports on Operations



HON. J. E. BROWNLEE, Q.C., LL.D.,
President and General Manager

grain should be kept low as long as sufficient revenues from grain storage permitted that course. But it was also pointed out that need for increased charges would arise as soon as the volume of business should return to a more normal level."

Effect of Marketing Restrictions

Mr. Brownlee pointed out that receipts of grain during the past crop year were considerably below the previous year's all-time high, though for the third successive year Canada

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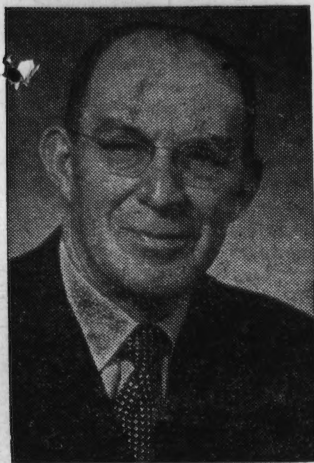
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UNITED GRAIN GROWERS HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

had produced an extraordinarily large crop. The reason was that marketings by farmers were restricted by the lack of available storage space resulting from the large grain carry-over, and the rigorous quotas imposed on that account by the Wheat Board.

Western Manager



GEORGE EDWORTHY

CAR ORDER BOOK AND CAR ALLOCATION ARE DISCUSSED IN REPORT

See Additional Storage Space Farmers' Essential Need During Congestion

In the report of the directors of the UGG to the annual meeting of the company, the subject of the car order book and car allocation was considered at some length. Numerous complaints, Mr. Brownlee, president, pointed out in presenting the report, arose during the past year at certain stations in regard to the provisions of the Canada Grain Act in this regard.

By Farmers' Common Consent

"Undoubtedly," the report set forth, such abuses occurred, although "frequently they were corrected at individual points by common consent of farmers who declined to engage in a competitive scramble for the allocation of such cars as might be available for shipping grain from particular points. The total number of points adversely affected has not been large.

Producers at a number of such points have recommended that the car order book provisions should be suspended by order of the Transport Controller. In principle those provisions form an essential part of the Canada Grain Act. Even when not actually used they stand as a safeguard tending to insure a high standard of elevator service in handling and grading grain.

Cause of Abuses

"The abuses result entirely from one section of the act, added a number of years ago, for which any need or justification has disappeared. That is the section which enables a car ordered by a farmer for his own use in shipping his own grain to be used by an elevator operator for the loading of that grain, after the farmer (Continued on Page 9)

MARKED EXPANSION
COUNTRY ELEVATOR
SYSTEM IN YEAR

Seven Years' Capital Outlay More Than in All Past History

THE country elevator system of United Grain Growers Limited was largely expanded during the last fiscal year, reports presented to the annual meeting of the company in Calgary last week showed.

Sixty-seven elevators, most of them in Alberta, were purchased, sixty-five of them from the Midland and Pacific Grain Corporation Ltd. In addition, on construction, the company spent some \$2,000,000; a number of new elevators and numerous annexes being included in this program.

When the year ended, United Grain Growers owned and operated 693 country elevators with a total capacity, including annexes, of 43,000,000 bushels. With the addition of the terminal elevators operated by the company at Port Arthur and Vancouver, its total capacity is now 52,300,000 bushels.

Acquirement of the new country elevators marked the largest single transaction of the kind in the company's history, except for the purchase in 1948 of 110 elevators from the Reliance Grain Company.

Largest Building Program

Apart from that purchase, the year's building program for the country elevator system was the largest since the formation of the company, much of it undertaken to provide additional storage space, urgently needed because of congestion of elevators with stored grain.

As at July 31st the company owned and operated 693 country elevators in the prairie provinces, as against 621 at the close of the previous year and 515 at the same date in 1947. Of these 119 were in Manitoba, 204 in Saskatchewan, 363 in Alberta and 7 in British Columbia. There were also comprised in the country elevator system, 674 annexes, 345 coal sheds, 370 warehouses and 443 dwellings for agents.

Total capital expenditures on the country elevator system since 1947 now amount to \$9,500,000 — greater, for the 7-year period, than had been invested in country elevator property during all preceding years of the company's history.

The directors, said Mr. Brownlee, believe that large capital expenditures will still be necessary from year to year. The building problem which will develop in future years is to replace elevators which have reached the end of their useful life. Each year now it becomes necessary to rebuild some of them, while many others have only a limited life before them. A continuing program of elevator construction is necessary if adequate service to western farmers is to be maintained.

Handling and Storage Charges

Discussing the great increase in the costs of operating elevators in recent years, because of increasing wage (Continued on page 14)



THE TEST OF TIME

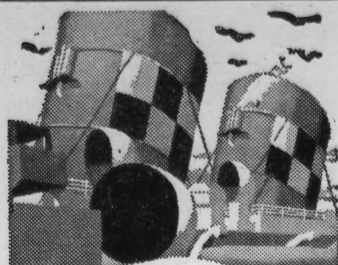
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No. 20

THE MASTER FARM FAMILIES

The stories of the building of the farms and farm homes of the five Master Farm Families, as told in this issue of *The Western Farm Leader*, are in fact stories of agriculture in this Province during the past twenty years or more.

The hard work, the ability to learn by mistakes and by the experience of others, to use the best farming methods; the courage to face setbacks and the fortitude to go without luxuries, even comforts, often for years; these are experiences that could be duplicated many times over, up and down this Province.

In honoring families who have won outstanding success, the Government of Alberta does honor to very many others — for the records are in a sense typical of those of today's Alberta farming communities as a whole.

It does more. In making public the histories of these five farms and farm families, the Government is the means of giving inspiration to those who are now facing difficulties which others have met successfully. It provides the proof that farming can be a good way of life; that farmers can have comfortable homes, with beauty about them, can educate their children, and can live interesting, useful and at least not unpleasant lives.

It is demonstrated too that proper use of the soil in the long run pays. Throughout all the stories runs the thread of land conserva-

tion. And the accounts of the activities of the five farm families show that successful farming doesn't necessarily imply a Gradgrind sort of existence. All five families have given and do give generously of their time to the service of their communities in various organizations.

The five families chosen for Master Farm Family awards this year are fully entitled to congratulations on the honor bestowed by the government, on recommendation of neighbors and of a committee of practical farmers and specialists.

ANOTHER YEAR OF MARKED EXPANSION

Reports presented to the annual meeting of United Grain Growers Limited, in Calgary this week, show that the pioneer farmer-owned co-operative of Western Canada has had another highly satisfactory year. It has been a year of marked expansion, a year in which the company has attained to a position of greater strength than it has known in any previous period in its history of little less than half a century.

The company's country elevator system has been greatly extended. Sixty-seven additional elevators, most of them in Alberta, have been acquired by purchase, while, in addition, a very large program of construction has been carried out, including a number of new elevators, as well as annexes required to give needed storage space. Ability to give service has been much enhanced.

In addition to giving a detailed account of the company's business, the report presented by Mr. Brownlee in behalf of the board of directors contained a valuable

PEACE TALKS

(Reprinted from issue of August 17th, 1951)

*It glows again — the spark that lay so deep
Beneath the ashes of reluctant fires.
Not yet may hope, renaissance, boldly leap
Towards the changeless goal of our desires.
But Peace still hovers over the morass
To which man's folly has all men condemned,
The storms that now encompass us may pass,
The forces of destruction still be stemmed.
On strange uncharted paths that lie ahead
We must move slowly, patient with delay,
Lest new misunderstandings should be bred
To end forever dreams that live today.
May wisdom guide the keepers of the light
That trembles now through shadows of the night.*

ISA GRINDLAY JACKSON.

survey of conditions in agriculture in Western Canada, and of current problems, and finally of the situation in the international grain trade.

Mr. Brownlee described the most important characteristics of the international grain market during the past year as:

- Much lighter demand for milling wheat on the part of importing countries than had prevailed during the preceding year.
- Extremely large stocks of wheat in exporting countries, especially in Canada and the United States.
- Inauguration of new wheat policies by the Government of the United States.
- Good demand for feed grains which were in moderate supply as compared with wheat.

EFFECT OF U.S. PRICE SUPPORT POLICIES

Discussing the "excessive accumulation of wheat supplies in the U.S.," which "has resulted not only from good weather but also from stimulation of acreage by government price guarantees — a condition which did not prevail in Canada," Mr. Brownlee pointed out that price support policies in the U.S. had been looked upon with favor by Canadian producers when they tended to keep international prices up; but the U.S. government, alarmed by accumulated stocks on its hands, began to attempt to liquidate them by subsidized sales abroad. Such a situation carried with it "great danger of damage to the wheat price structure."

The present attempt in the U.S. to reduce wheat acreage so that export subsidies would be less costly "gives more satisfaction to Canada," declared the president, who regretted, however, the quota restrictions on oats and barley. "The future course of policy in the U.S. in respect of price supports," he said, "and in respect of disposal of stocks on hand, is of tremendous concern to farmers of Western Canada."

ASSURE ASSISTANCE

In a message received from the AFA just at our press time, President Roy C. Marler, describes a meeting which has been held between Federation officials and the Alberta Cabinet, at which assurance was given of government assistance, where it is found necessary, in meeting the problem faced by districts hardest hit by frost—the problem of making available stocks of cereal grain within the province to such areas — chiefly central and western areas.

It is indicated that Mr. Marler, who has occasion to go to Ottawa on other business, will endeavor to "discuss this question and the responsibility of the federal government in this regard with some of their officials this week."

The survey made by district agriculturists indicate that assistance through credit loans for the purchase of seed and feed, and possibly living costs in some instances, will be required. There is plenty of cereal grain within the province. It is estimated that there are stored on farms 55 million bushels of wheat; 35 million bushels of oats and 39 million bushels of barley, all of previous years' crops. Stocks in country elevators amount to 59, 9 and 21 millions respectively. Added will be grain of this year's harvest of much lower quality.

INTRODUCING THE NEW MASTER FARM FAMILIES

(Continued from page 1)

Increased Interest in Program

In this the sixth year of the Master Farm Family award program, increased interest was evident, a total of 32 families receiving nominations as compared with 22 last year. Every candidate must be a Canadian citizen who has operated a farm either as owner or lessee for 20 consecutive years. Three neighbors must make the nomination, and the nominated family must agree to accept the honor.

As in former years, each family receives an award of \$1,000, an engraved plaque, and a name plate for the farmstead entrance. Winners are selected on a regional basis, and confirmed by a provincial committee, composed in each case of a working farmer, a technical agriculturist, a home economist, a housewife and a

jective steadily in view, he went to work in the mines near Drumheller. He worked underground for four years, and managed to save \$1,750.

With this he made a down payment on a quarter-section of land near Barrhead, and bought some machinery. In the bush country, the quarter had a log house and two log stables, and 25 acres were cleared. Another fifty acres were cleared that first year, and the cleared acreage was added to, year by year.

Returns Small in Depression Years

To earn money for more equipment, Mr. Arndt worked yet another winter in the mines, and the farm yielded enough in the second season to pay for a binder. Crops were good thereafter, but in the depression years returns were small. What profits there were were plowed back into the farm, buying equipment, stock, and more land.



The Arndt Master Farm Family of Barrhead. Seated are Mr. and Mrs. Arndt, standing, left to right, Emily (16), Leonard (18), and Irvine (20).

representative from the Dominion Experimental Farms.

Points in Evaluation

In evaluation, points are given in respect to 87 factors related to the farm operation, farm life, community work and business management. Candidates are rated in comparison with a maximum possible score for each point.

Minister Extends Congratulations

"In the three phases in the slogan of the program," Mr. Halmrast emphasized, "are summarized the principles which should guide all those who make the cultivation of Alberta's soil their vocation. The slogan is: Good Farming, Right Living and Clear Thinking." In extending his congratulations he said these principles had been followed by the five families. "I feel," he said, "that their achievements in agriculture, home-making and good citizenship deserve public recognition and respect."

The Martin Arndt Family

The Martin Arndt farm is in the Barrhead district. The farmstead is well-planned, neat and orderly; the buildings and fences are painted. The seven-roomed stucco house has electricity from a power plant, and running water piped from a well. There are lawns around the house, with lilacs, caragana and fruit trees, and a vegetable garden. Altogether, an attractive, comfortable place.

Mining Provided Stake for Farming

Mr. Arndt came to Alberta from Poland, via Germany, in the fall of 1923. He worked on a farm south of Edmonton for a year, and decided that he liked the country and would become a farmer. Keeping this ob-

In 1932 Mr. Arndt married a girl who had come from Poland with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Arndt have three children — Irvine, aged 20; Leonard, 18, who is attending the Vermilion School of Agriculture, and Emily, 16.

The Arndt farm now comprises three quarter-sections. One is to be given to each son when he reaches the age of 21. There are altogether 334 acres under cultivation; clearing of the third quarter is still under way. The cropping program consists of a rotation of wheat, oats, barley, then hay and pasture for three or four years.

There is a Holstein herd, consisting of a pure-bred bull and 23 grade animals, and 22 mixed grade cattle; the farm's hog population varies from 75 to 100. There are seven head of horses, and turkeys and chickens are kept.

All FUA Members

All the family are FUA members. At present Mr. Arndt is vice-president of the Barrhead local. He is also director of the Barrhead Agricultural Society, leader of the 4-H dairy calf club, member of the Barrhead Chamber of Commerce and secretary-treasurer of St. John's Lutheran Church.

The three young people are active in 4-H club work. Emily is secretary-treasurer of the club and Irvine is a past president. Irvine won the 1954 showmanship award in the calf competition, and Leonard won a similar award two years earlier.

The Adam Buyer Family

Operating a successful grain and cattle farm on 1,155 cultivated acres at Carbon which were once used as an Indian camp ground, the Adam Buyer Farm Family of Carbon are the west central Alberta choice for the award.

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Mr. Buyer came to Alberta in 1919 from North Dakota, with his father, Jacob Buyer, who now lives in Calgary, and they settled on a quarter section one and a half miles south of the present farm, upon which, after marrying in 1930, Adam built up a home.

Grain and Livestock

Main crop of the Buyer farm is wheat, to which 500 acres is devoted each year, with 65 acres to barley and 40 to oats, the remainder being summerfallow, with rotation of crops. Last year his wheat averaged 48 bushels to the acre, and this year he predicts nearly 50. The ambitions of his two sons Daunavon (22) and Morley (16) to specialize in livestock prompted him to increase his purebred and commercial herd (he had always had cattle); and he has some 200 purebred and grade Herefords, as well as 94 Yorkshire hogs and 18 Suffolk sheep.

Younger Members' Activities

Everywhere in the home are 4-H club trophies won by the boys, Morley's including two Drumheller Calf Club efficiency awards, the 1953 grand champion award of the Drumheller Calf Club, and spring wheat awards at the Royal Winter Fair; he was chosen one of four outstanding Alberta 4-H members to attend the 1954 4-H rally at Bozeman, Mont. Daunavon has also won high awards in calves and spring wheat, but is now completing his fourth year in Agriculture at the University of Alberta, majoring in animal husbandry. Nova (18) is a grade 12 student at Carbon and has been an enthusiastic member of girls' 4-H Clubs for two years.

Plan Family Future

A future for the family is planned by the parents. Daunavon married this summer a teacher he has known all his life. She is teaching at Edmonton while he completes his university course, and the parents plan to move them into the family home to be known as "Springdale View Farm,"

while the rest of the family move to a fine new home being completed in Carbon. Morley and Nova will continue their education as long as they wish.

Mr. Buyer is chairman of the local mutual telephone association, director of Carbon community centre, member of the Carbon curling club, the Baptist church group, and the local home and school association. Dean and superintendent of the Sunday school, he sings in the church male and mixed choirs. Mrs. Buyer has been several times president of the ladies' aid, is a director of the church choir and of the home and school and Baptist church group. The young people have been connected with the church young people's association and the choir, with the boys active in school and high school sports.

Ansley W. King Family

Commercial cattle feeding and hog feeding are combined with grain raising on the High River farm of the Ansley W. King family. About 200 head of young cattle are purchased in the late summer or early fall, put on cover crops and stubble, fed during the winter on plenty of roughage and some grain; returned to pasture in the spring with grain continued, and finished on dry feed in the summer.

Farming Practices

On 800 cultivated acres, Mr. King maintains an average of about 60 (Continued on page 8)

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CENTRAL ALBERTA DAIRY POOL SECTION

SLOGAN FOR TODAY: "Test and Weigh and keep the cows that pay."



Conventional and Loose Housing of Dairy Cattle Are Compared

By R. D. CLARK, Animal Husbandry, and D. T. ANDERSON, Agricultural Engineering, Lethbridge Experimental Station

IN our issue of October 3rd, 1952, we gave an outline of the experiment being conducted by the Lethbridge Experimental Station on loose housing of their dairy cattle. At that time we stated that when the experiment had reached a more conclusive stage we would report back to you with further information. That point has now been reached; the following article by the two members of the experimental staff, Dave Clark and D. T. Anderson brought us up to date on this very interesting and informative experiment:

At Lethbridge, and at other Experimental Stations in Canada, tests are being conducted to compare loose housing with conventional housing as stabling for dairy cattle.

Return to Simplicity

Loose housing may be considered as a return to simplicity in the handling of dairy cattle, and in the design of dairy buildings. This has been partially brought about through difficulties in securing labor, the high cost of labor, and the high cost of building materials. Loose housing for dairy cattle is not a new practise, as various types of pen stabling have been in operation in different countries for many years. In Alberta, the milking parlor, lounging area system is now being used by some dairymen but it is not a common practice.

Murdock et al (1925) stated that it was a growing practice in Montana to house the dairy herd in a large open shed, and milk the cows in a separate building. This system saved labor in feeding and cleaning and gave the cows more freedom. More bedding was required in the loose system and the cows had to be dehorned.

Wisconsin Barn Project

The Wisconsin Barn project which was started in 1941 to study dairy cattle housing has answered some of the questions relating to loose housing. Witzel and Derber (1952) and Heizer et al (1953) summarize ten years' study on comparing different types of housing. In the Wisconsin test the cows produced equally as well under both systems of management. There was no observed relationships between temperature and production. The loose housing barn required more bedding than the stanchion barn but labor saving was as much as 35 per cent in the loose housing barn.

Experimental Procedure at Lethbridge
At the Lethbridge Experimental Station two types of barns, namely the loose housing barn and the con-

ventional barn, are being used to compare the effect of type of housing on milk production and other related topics.

The loose housing barn is 129' x 45' and is of pole type construction. The milking parlor containing three elevated stalls and a wash room is in one end of the main building. A pipeline milker with three units is used for milking.

The conventional barn is 88' x 40' and contains twenty-four individual stalls as well as calf and maternity pens. The barn is ventilated with a forced air system which is thermostatically controlled. The milk room, office, cooler and feed room are attached to the main barn.

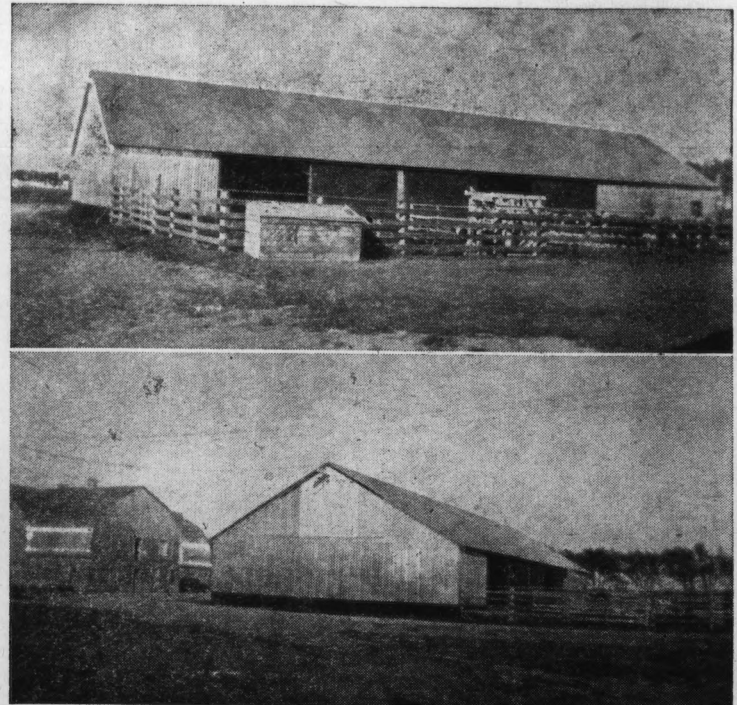
Divided Into Two Groups

The Holstein Friesian herd was divided into two comparable groups at the beginning of each test period. During the test period the cows were housed in one of the buildings only during her lactation period. The cows were fed comparable roughage and concentrates and were treated as much alike as the two systems would allow.

Data have been collected during two test periods, the winter of 1952-53 (Trial 1) and the winter of 1953-54 (Trial 2). These data are summarized and presented in Table 1.

Discussion of Results

On the basis of two winters' trials, under the conditions of this experiment, the results indicate that cows in a loose housing barn produce more milk than cows in a conventional barn. The fat percentage of the milk was higher in the conventional barn and so all calculations have been made on a 4 per cent FCM (Fat Corrected Milk) basis. During Trial 1, each of the cows in the loose hous-



Of simple construction and built with cheap lumber, the Loose Housing Barn at Lethbridge Experimental Station is shown above. To conform in appearance with other buildings the outside is sheathed with aluminum, but this would be quite unnecessary under ordinary farming conditions. The lower picture shows the west end of the building. To converge the hay against the north wall, the hay rack is curved in toward the north side. At the east end, with window is the milking parlor.

ing barn produced 170 pounds more FCM than the cows in the conventional barn, during Trial 2 they produced 710 pounds more FCM.

Studies, conducted on production records, indicated that there was no difference between the average production of the cows before they were placed in winter quarters. The cows going into the conventional barn experienced a drop in production at the beginning of both trials. This drop didn't occur in the loose housing barn. As the trial progressed, the differences in production between the two barns was reduced. The cows which calved during the test did not experience this initial drop. There was no observed relation between production and temperatures.

Fed According to Production Test

During Trial 1 feed and bedding requirements were obtained during a four-month period, complete records on feed and bedding requirements are available for Trial 2. The cows were fed their grain ration according to milk production and butterfat tests. The roughage, consisting mainly of good quality alfalfa hay and grass legume silage, was fed to appetite.

The cows in the loose housing barn consumed more feed than cows in the conventional barn. They ate 8.4 pounds more roughage and 0.9 pounds more grain per head per day, or a greater feed intake of 4.9 pounds of TDN. Feed requirements per 100 pounds of FCM were 4.2 pounds of

TDN greater in the loose housing barn, than in the conventional barn.

The cows in the conventional barn refused 4.9 per cent of their hay, whereas the refusal was 2.3 per cent in the loose housing barn. The cows in the loose housing barn ate considerable more silage than the cows in the conventional barn.

Bedding Requirements

The bedding requirements per cow per day were more than twice as great in the loose housing barn. The requirements of the lounging area are about 50 per cent higher than the conventional barn. Bedding requirements in the loose housing barn can be greatly reduced by implementing various management practices. The roughage feeding area should be paved and kept clean and separated from the lounging area. Adding straw in the evening instead of the morning may also reduce requirements.

The cost of milk production is greatly influenced by the amount of labor involved in the various operations. The dairyman in the loose housing barn, using three units and a pipeline milker, took less actual milking time per 100 pounds of FCM than the dairyman using two units in the conventional barn.

When the operations of setting up and tearing down equipment and rinsing were added the milking time was nearly equal in both barns. The total time required to produce 100 (Continued foot of next column)

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GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

ANNOUNCES THE SIXTH ANNUAL

MASTER FARM FAMILY AWARDS

for 1954 to the following:

H. H. CONRAD
Clairmont

W. R. STORCH
Hanna

ADAM BUYER
Carbon

MARTIN ARNDT
Barrhead
A. W. KING
High River

The Master Farm Family Award is recognized by an award of \$1,000.00, an engraved plaque and a name plate for the farm entrance. The purpose of the Master Farm program is to find and honour those who have achieved notable progress in farming, home-making and citizenship, and who, by their example, are encouraging interest in farming as a way of life. The Department of Agriculture is indeed proud and gratified with the high standard of attainment among the farm citizens of Alberta as revealed by the Master Farm Family Program.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

Hon. L. C. HALMRAST,
Minister

O. S. LONGMAN,
Deputy Minister

pounds of FCM was 48 minutes in the loose housing and 64 minutes in the main barn, a reduction of 25 per cent in labor.

How Advantage Gained

The advantage in the loose housing barn was gained during the following operations: a reduction in time feeding roughage and silage, bedding cows, feeding grain (done while milking in loose housing), cleaning feed alleys, grooming cows, and in letting

cows out for exercise. In the loose housing barn the cows were not clipped, required no daily grooming and obtained exercise at will. These operations required considerable time in the conventional barn. The main labor disadvantage in the loose housing barn was in assembling and washing the milking equipment. The actual saving in labor in the loose housing barn amounted to approximately 4 minutes per cow per day.

Manure Removal—Differences in Cost

The cost of manure removal was higher in the conventional barn than in the loose housing barn. The comparison is based on cost because of the big difference in types of equipment and methods used. In the conventional stabling the barn was cleaned by hand, using a carrier, and hauling the manure away with a team and wagon. The manure was removed

from the loose housing system by means of a tractor mounted loader. The manure was hauled out to the fields with tractor pulled manure spreaders.

The general health of the animals in both barns was quite good. The incidence of mastitis was nearly equal in both systems. However, injuries to legs and teats, and other illnesses were higher in the conventional system.

(Continued on page 15)

did you know



A water and electric system for your farm home and barns can be financed with a Farm Improvement Loan. Write for booklet or just drop in and talk it over with the manager of the Royal Bank branch nearest you.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

MASTER FARM FAMILIES (Continued from page 5)

per cent in cereal crops, 25 per cent in forage, and 15 per cent in fallow. Land is never seeded to grain for more than two successive years; and fallow is kept to a minimum, barley and forage crops being relied on for weed control.

Mr. and Mrs. King came from Ontario with Mr. King's father in 1918, and first settled in the Retlaw district. After struggling against drought and poor land for eight years they removed to the High River district, bringing a few head of horses and

Study East-West Trade

GENEVA, Switzerland — East-West trade through the "Iron Curtain" is the first item on the agenda for the Economic Commission for Europe session being held here, states the IFAP.

cattle, \$127 in cash, and a big debt. They first rented land. In the first spring, Mr. King suddenly found himself in hospital, with an attack of appendicitis; but neighbors came to the aid of the newcomers and put in their crop.

Crippled by Debt

Crops were good in the new district, but payment of the debt (incurred by Mr. King's father on the first farm) crippled their operations for some time. After four years, they started on the present farm.

When his son Carman was ready to start farming, Mr. King urged him to start his own farm, and helped him acquire land; and Mr. and Mrs. Carman King and their three sons, Barry aged 13, John 10 and Sheldon 6, operate a fine farm five miles east from the home place. Father and son share two combines, a Letz mill, thresher, baler, manure spreader, loader and tractor.

Mrs. King's Many Activities

Mrs. King is a keen flower gardener, and takes pride in making her home and its surroundings a charming spot. She also finds time to supervise a flock of white leghorn chickens. She has been president of the High River FWUA for several years, is recording secretary of the Community Friendship Society and is active in church work, having been a president of the Women's Missionary Society for five years and president of the Cradle Roll for ten years. Like her husband, she has many friends.

Mr. King's community activities include membership or office-holding in the mutual telephone company, High River and Calgary chambers of commerce, Western Stockgrowers' Associ-

ation and the board of Highwood Memorial Centre. Mr. Carman King is active in the High River Chamber of Commerce, in Boy Scout work, and in the FUA.

W. R. Storch Family

The W. R. Storch farm in the Garden Plains district north of Hanna includes 1,750 acres under cultivation, about half in cereal crops and half divided between forage crops and fallow. Ranching operations are also carried on, with commercial cattle raised on private pastures and on the 4,800 acre grazing lease which is shared with four other farmers.

Role of Cattle in Program

Mr. Storch is a firm believer in the importance of including cattle in any farming program. The cattle include two purebred Hereford bulls, four purebred and 70 grade cows. The calves are marketed as long yearlings or short two-year-olds "while the bloom is still on them" and this means good prices, Mr. Storch says. They have an average feeding gain of over 1,000 pounds, and some Storch heifers sold to Canada Packers had the highest dressing percentage of any sold in Western Canada.

The three Storch sons are farming, two with their father and the third, W. L. Storch, on a farm of his own in the same district. The eldest, Rudolph, served with distinction with the Seaforth Highlanders in the Second World War; he is especially interested in the livestock operations. The second son, Albert, lives in a house built on the Storch farmstead in 1934, with his wife and three sons, Kenneth aged 12, Terry 8 and Norman 3. He is a gifted mechanic, repairs all the farm machinery, and recently built three trailers, two grain box trailers and one flatbottom.

In addition to building their own houses, and installing plumbing and heating facilities, the Storchs have constructed their own farm buildings, gates, self-feeders, dehorning and branding chutes.

A former businessman from Arkansas, Mr. Storch drove north in 1921, and settled on land which boasted not a single fencepost. The first section was bought "on time", and more acquired from time to time.

Part in Church and Community

Church activities centre around the Lutheran church at Hanna, where Mr. Storch is an elder. Mrs. Storch is active in the Ladies' Aid and both sons are members of the congregation. Mr. Storch is also a member of the FUA, of the Hanna and district board of trade, the mutual telephone association, and the Garden Plains grazing society. He was a member of the Sullivan Lake school board for eight years, and chairman for nine years, and was secretary of the nearby Buchin school for 19 years.

Albert is president of Garden Plains Community Club, chairman of the Buchin school board, and operates the snow plow for the local snow plow organization.

Rudolph is a member of the Hereford Breeders and of the Hanna and district board of trade; he is also secretary of the grazing group.

Harlie Conrad Family

Harlie H. Conrad came west as a young man, in 1912, from Nova Scotia. With two other men, he walked 200 miles to Grande Prairie, in ten days, carrying his belongings in a pack, and a small supply of money in his pocket. He filed on a quarter section in the Clairmont district — two miles west of his present farmstead.

A log cabin was built of poplar poles, and 10 acres of land was broken in the first year. To raise funds, Mr. Conrad worked on a well-testing outfit and freighted supplies on the Edson trail with a team of oxen.

In 1914, Mr. Conrad decided to join

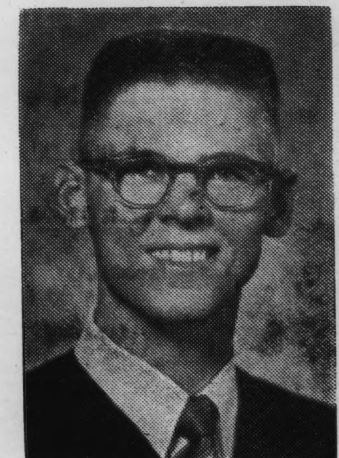
Winners of Wheat Pool Scholarships for 1954 Announced

THIS year's Winners of the annual scholarships at the University of Alberta provided by the Alberta Wheat Pool are: Esther Russell of Joffre in the Lacombe district and Michael Denega of St. Paul.

The scholarships are provided for two young farm people,



ESTHER RUSSELL



MICHAEL DENEGA

one from northern Alberta and one from southern Alberta, who have shown exceptional ability in school work. The value of the scholarships in each instance is \$500 a year.

Esther Russell was born at Lacombe, attended public school near Joffre and high school at Lacombe, where she was awarded the Governor General's medal in Grade 9. In 1953 she was selected to represent Lacombe in the Rotary Club's "Venture in Citizenship" Ottawa tour. In her Grade 12 examinations in matriculation (Continued foot of next column)

the Mounted Police for two years. During this period he met his wife, a native of Kansas, and they were married in 1916. Later, Mr. Conrad enlisted and served overseas for 17 months. He and his wife returned to the homestead in 1919. Some 60 acres had been broken under contract and a crop was put in, only to be completely ruined by hail.

This disaster was taken in stride, farming operations were continued, and gradually more land was acquired. Mr. Conrad now owns five quarter sections and rents two more, while two of his sons each own a

WHY POOL PATRONAGE PAYS

Every year an increasing number of grain producers are finding that it is good business to support Alberta Pool Elevators.

One reason is that the Alberta Wheat Pool distributes its surplus earnings in the form of patronage dividends. Over the years this has meant a saving of nearly \$15,800,000 to grain producers.

An average farmer, for example, who has delivered 2,000 bushels of wheat a year for the past ten years will have received — at absolutely no cost to himself — dividends as follows:

Cash	\$160
Reserve credits	448
Total dividends	\$608

In addition he has received the fairest possible treatment and the very best grain handling service.

This illustration simply points out one of the many reasons why Pool patronage pays.



"IT'S ALBERTA POOL ELEVATORS FOR ALBERTA FARMERS"



The Conrad Master Farm Family of Clairmont. Sitting, left to right, are Mrs. Conrad, Joan (Mrs. William Dredge), Mr. Conrad; standing, left to right, Wallace (28), Jack (33), and Bob (16). Not present in the photo are Evelyn (Mrs. Gordon McCormick), Qu'Appelle, Sask., and Tom, Dawson Creek, B.C.

half-section.

About 800 acres of the home farm are under cultivation. This year, 40 per cent was in cereals, 25 per cent forage and 35 per cent summerfallow.

Mixed Farming Followed

Mixed farming is carried on, and the farm's livestock includes 18 purebred and 6 grade Shorthorns, 70 unregistered purebred Yorkshire hogs, 16 grade Hampshire sheep, 200 Light Sussex chickens, some turkeys, geese and ducks. A heavy work team of Belgians and two saddle horses are also used. Present plans include a large increase in the pig raising side of the farm's operations.

Of the family of six children, the two daughters are in their own homes, and one son, Tom, works at a mill in Dawson Creek and also owns a half section of land in the B.C. Block. The eldest son, Jack, is married and farms in the same district; Wallace, 28, works on the home farm and also does farm trucking; while the youngest son, Bob, now 16, has finished school and will remain on the farm. Mr. Conrad has made arrangements to draw up a partnership agreement with Wallace and Bob.

Active in Community

Mr. Conrad is president of the Grande Prairie agricultural society, and a steward of Clairmont United Church. He is also active in the sports association, the Canadian Legion, the Masonic Lodge, the FUA, and the R.N.W.M.P. association.

Mrs. Conrad is a past president of

tion her average mark was 83.3 per cent. Since her interests are in the field of journalism, Miss Russell is registered in the faculty of arts and science in the English faculty at the University of Alberta.

Mr. Denega

Michael Denega comes from St. Paul and was orphaned when he was only 16 months old. While living with his uncle and grandparents he received his elementary schooling at a little country school at Lake Eliza. His high school education was received at St. Paul and Alberta College. While at St. Paul, he was awarded the Governor-General's medal for highest marks in Grade 9. He completed his Grade 12 with an average mark of 91.3 and was awarded the W. T. Henry Memorial Gold Medal, the Cecil E. Race scholarship in mathematics and the principal's award. At present he is taking a four-year course in commerce with honors in administration, after which he plans to take an additional three years articling at Queen's University towards obtaining his chartered accountants title.

In granting these scholarships preference is given where financial assistance would be of most benefit.

Clairmont Women's Institute, and belongs to the FWUA, the agricultural society and the United Church W.A. Jack is president of the sports association, past president of the Clairmont branch of the Legion, and a member of the FUA, while Wallace is secretary of the baseball club, and holds membership in the sports association, the Masonic Lodge and the agricultural society.

U.G.G. MEETING—CAR ORDER BOOK (Continued from page 3)

has disposed of it. Some elevator agents have thereby been led, for competitive reasons, to persuade customers to sign orders for cars which the customers have neither intent nor desire to use for shipping their own grain.

Purpose of Book Defeated

"One result has been to defeat the purpose of the car order book sections of the Canada Grain Act which were originally intended to protect the right of a farmer to secure a car for his own grain, quite independent of any elevator company. Abuse of the new section tends to destroy that right and to make him more dependent upon an elevator company instead of independent of it.

"Such consequences can be avoided by forbearance on the part of elevator agents and farmers. So far as this company is concerned, it declines to take the initiative in such practices at any point. Your board believes that farm organizations should seriously consider advocating the deletion of the section in question from the act, which would restore the effectiveness of the original provisions.

Before Parliamentary Committee

"During the past year, representatives of all elevator companies in Western Canada appeared before the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons to discuss questions relating to grain shortages and overages in western elevators. Explanations given on these subjects satisfied the committee. Questions were then raised before the committee relating to the distribution, as between competing elevator companies, of box cars for grain shipments from different points.

Would Discourage New Construction

"Your president, who appeared for this Company, took the position that the essential need of farmers during this period of grain congestion was additional storage space, and that any attempt to freeze car distribution between elevators at various points in the west would certainly tend to discourage new construction.

"He also pointed out the very great program of new construction which had been carried on by this company during recent years . . . and maintained that any attempt to fix car distribution on the basis of historic

President UGG Reviews Present Position of IWA

World Conditions Don't Provide "Good Background" for Negotiations

"PRESENT world wheat conditions do not provide a very good background for negotiations" (for renewal of the International Wheat Agreement) "and from the Canadian standpoint it would appear that nothing is to be gained by initiating these any earlier than is absolutely necessary," Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Q.C., LLD., stated in addressing the annual meeting of United Grain Growers Limited in Calgary this week.

The suggestion was made in reference to action by the International Wheat Council, which in October took preliminary steps towards negotiation of renewal of the agreement after its expiry in 1956.

Importing Countries View

Apparently, said Mr. Brownlee, reporting for the Board of Directors, some of the importing countries who value the agreement feel that to negotiate a renewal it would be necessary to have participation by the United Kingdom.

Mr. Brownlee alluded to another idea, originating in the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, that the present basis of IWA, involving contractual relations between importing and exporting countries, should be abandoned. Instead it had been suggested the exporting countries should endeavor to negotiate an agreement for sharing the world market on some pre-determined basis of percentages.

Not Attractive for Canada

"Whatever may be said for that type of agreement in theory," said the UGG president, "it does not appear attractive at this moment for Canada, because of the current preponderance of supplies in the United States."

Canadian producers, including United Grain Growers, had supported IWA and hoped to find in it a satisfactory permanent institution, added the president. But its future would not depend upon the attitude of Canada, but on that of other countries, especially upon the United Kingdom and the United States. "An agreement from which both these countries abstained could hardly be negotiated, and if signed would have little significance . . . the extent of interest on the part of the US is not promising for the future of the IWA."

IWA Operation "Nominal"

Mr. Brownlee reviewed the past year's experience in the operation of IWA — renewed in 1953 for three years. Its operation had been "nomi-

percentages for a previous period would be unfair to the company, unless so many exceptions were made as to render any such plan unworkable.

Danger of Unwholesome Practices
"He also cautioned against the adoption of any plan which would lead to an annual competition between companies for preference signatures in permit books. He expressed the belief that this would lead to the adoption of unwholesome practices, increasing operating costs and reacting against the interests of grain producers.

"Your directors had given approval in advance to the stand taken by the president."

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nal," apparently having no effect on volume of business or on prices. Transactions between members amounted to only 57 per cent of the guaranteed quantities.

Below Maximum — Above Minimum

In contrast with the previous year, when prices were consistently above the maximum, they were throughout the past year of operation constantly below the maximum. They remained, however, well above the minimum, exporting countries not choosing to exercise their right to demand that importers fulfill their guarantee of purchases at minimum prices, and preferring "to sell smaller quantities at prices which actually prevailed." The failure of the UK to sign the agreement did not appear to have had any effect on international wheat trade; nor did that of Italy (which, however, has now signed).

"During the first four-year period the United States had continuously subsidized wheat exports under the Agreement, a necessary procedure in fulfilling its obligation to make wheat

(Continued on Page 13)

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22311-22393 665 Returns**Honor UN Day**

LONDON, Eng. — Representatives of nearly fifty countries, including Canada — UN Fellows and Scholars — attended a reception given here by the British Council in honor of United Nations Day on October 25th.

**WHAT DOES
PUBLIC
WELFARE
DO
IN ALBERTA**

The following is a summary of what may be regarded as pension plans for certain categories of Alberta citizens.

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE

Under an Agreement with the Government of Canada the Province has, since 1st January, 1952, been paying assistance up to \$40.00 a month under a means test to persons in the 65-69 age group who have resided in Canada for twenty years or its equivalent.

Fifty per cent of the assistance paid may be recovered from the Federal Government.

**Blind
Persons'
Allowances**

Pensions to the blind had for several years been paid under the former Old Age Pension Act. On 1st January, 1952 a special Blind Persons' Allowances Act came into effect and, under an Agreement with the Government of Canada, the Province continued to pay an allowance up to \$40.00 a month under a means test to blind persons who had attained the age of twenty-one years and had resided in Canada for ten years or its equivalent.

Seventy-five per cent of the allowance may be recovered from the Federal Government.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS

Since 1st April, 1952 the Province, at its entire expense, has been paying a pension up to \$40.00 a month under a means test to widows of the 60-64 age group who had resided in the Province for the greater portion of the three years prior to the date of application and had resided in Canada for a period of fifteen years or its equivalent prior to the date the age of sixty years was attained.

**DISABLED
PERSONS'
PENSIONS**

Since 1st June, 1953 the Province, at its entire expense, has been paying a pension up to \$40.00 a month under a means test to disabled persons who have attained the age of twenty-one years and who have resided in Alberta for the ten years immediately preceding the date of the application.

FARM WOMEN'S INTERESTS

Including News of The Farm Women's Union of Alberta

Widening Circles of Interest

Dear Farm Women:

All of us, I suppose, have it impressed on us from time to time that our interests have gone out to wider circles. We feel that our community life is extended to take in wider areas, and that the whole world in a sense is growing much smaller.

Tonight I was reading the minutes of the Canadian School Trustees' Association. It suddenly came to me that my first efforts in school trustee work were confined to our local prairie school district.

When Larger Divisions Came

Then came a period when the work of a larger School Division was being brought to my attention, and I saw the work that was being put forth to build up one of the Larger School Divisions of Alberta and the part the trustees had to play. Then came a

Comox, B.C.

period of interest in the work of the Provincial School Trustees' Association and the work it did in linking the newly formed Larger School Divisions and other boards together.

Of course there are always some who do not extend their interests. When it was the home school district and the home school, they may or may not have taken much part. But because it was more a "home" district responsibility, they may or they may not have had a working interest in it. Of course they doubtless think now that they did. And also we must admit that it is seldom but that we find there is some little thing about the old which the new cannot quite supply, even although its sum total may be much greater.

Extending Usefulness of Association

As I said, I was reading of the work of the Canadian School Trustees' Association and the effort being expended to make it as useful a body as it might well be, linking the work of the Provinces together. Teachers will tell the same tale of the widening of their educational interests. Both organizations feel they will, as they achieve their goals, make contributions for the building up of a more united Canada rather than tend to make barriers between Provinces. Also that from the help received from their fellow members they will make greater contribution to the developing of our citizens of the future.

As the annual convention of the Canadian organization was held in Edmonton this year, you will probably have read more of their activities in the Alberta papers than have the people of other Provinces. You will have noted that the attendance was the best they have yet had, and also that Dr. Lazerte's research into the whole problem of school finance is soon to be published. It is sincerely to be hoped that it will awaken people more thoroughly to a realization of the fact that at the present time there is a very great inequality of opportunity for the education of the children in different parts of the Dominion. Some parts are much better able to bear the expense than are others.

One Evidence of Changing World

The resolution dealing with the elimination of sales tax on school supplies and school buses made me note in that one latter word that our world was changing. Also one regarding greater safety for school children on the highways. How short a time ago it seems that to a very large percentage of Alberta children that meant a good safe pony to ride! Certainly we see changes in every phase of our life.

Yours sincerely,

H. ZELLA SPENCER

FARM HOME & GARDEN

Beef Pie: Add 2 tps. finely minced onion to enough piecrust for one pie, and roll. Melt 4 tbs. butter, and in it brown 2 lbs. ground beef, adding salt and pepper to taste. Put into pie, cover with narrow strips of the pastry, arranged in lattice pattern, and bake.

Apricot Stuffing for Duck: To 5 tbs. melted shortening add 5 cups bread cubes, 2 cups cooked apricots, cut up, 2/3 cup seedless raisins, 1 tsp. salt and 1/2 tsp. chopped parsley.

Upside-Down Orange Biscuits: Cook for 2 minutes 1/4 cup butter, 1/2 cup

**The Western Farm Leader
PATTERN DEPARTMENT**

7277

Three embroidered panels for a child's room are illustrated above. "The Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe" is 11 1/2 x 16 inches; and the others, "Jack and Jill" and "Mary Had a Little Lamb" each 7 by 8 inches. Price of Pattern 7277, three transfers, 25 cents.

News of Women's Locals

Mrs. F. Woodland gave the report on cultural activities at a recent meeting of Swallow FWUA.

Westlock FWUA increased its funds recently by serving a chicken dinner for the Firemen's Banquet, writes Mrs. Glen, secretary.

Mrs. P. Berger was hostess to a recent meeting of Okotoks FWUA when a bulletin on cultural activities, prepared by Kathleen MacLachlan, was read.

Thirteen members and six visitors enjoyed the October meeting of Black Diamond FWUA, reports the secretary, Mrs. Gervais.

Plans for their bazaar occupied the attention of South Berry Creek FWUA (Cessford) at their October meeting, writes Mrs. Dave Griffith.

Projects undertaken recently by Borschi FWUA (Haight) include serving lunch at an auction sale, a Halloween masquerade, and a pre-Christmas sale of hand-made articles. (Continued on page 11)

orange juice, 1/2 cup sugar and 2 tsp. grated orange peel. Pour into 9 greased muffin tins. Make biscuit dough of 2 cups flour, 4 tsp. baking powder, salt, 2 tbs. shortening, 1/2 cup sugar, and 1/4 cup milk; roll, spread with butter, roll up, and cut in 9 slices; place, cut side down, in muffin tins; bake in hot oven.

Sausages and Bacon: should both be cooked slowly.

Apple Sauce: Wash and quarter red-skinned apples, and cook in a little water until tender; press through colander, and add sugar to taste.

**SUPPLEMENTARY
ALLOWANCES**

An allowance up to \$15.00 a month is payable under a means test to Alberta residents in receipt of Old Age Security, Old Age Assistance and Blind Persons' Allowances.

**Mothers'
Allowances**

These allowances have been paid in Alberta since 1919 to any needy widow with dependent children according to the schedules in effect which vary from \$50.00 a month to \$145.00 a month. A special allowance up to \$10.00 a month may, in addition, be paid in cases where the need is apparent.

The municipality in which the widow has acquired residence assumes twenty per cent of the cost of the regular allowance, the Province paying the balance in addition to the special allowance. This allowance is payable until the child reaches the age of sixteen years or eighteen years if attending school and making satisfactory progress.

**HOSPITALIZATION
and
Treatment
Services**

The Province, at its own expense, provides certain hospitalization and treatment services to Alberta residents who are in receipt of Old Age Assistance, Mothers' Allowance, Widow's Pension or Supplementary Allowance. This is also available to recipients of Old Age Security under a means test.

The Province pays the entire cost of the administration of the foregoing services.

OLD AGE SECURITY

To persons who have attained the age of seventy years and have resided in Canada for a period of twenty years or its equivalent the Federal Government pays a pension of \$40.00 a month without a means test.

**GOVERNMENT BUSINESS
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YOUR BUSINESS****GOVERNMENT
OF THE PROVINCE
OF ALBERTA**

Bar Association Urges Divorce Law Reform

Proposal Parallels That of Farm Women's Union
(Third Article)

By W. KENT POWER, Q.C.

The following statements by eminent authorities should be of much help in supporting the case for divorce law reform:

The Royal Commission

The English Royal Commission of 1912 was the most distinguished body of men and women who ever devoted collective study to the Act of 1857 — that Act which is yet in force in Western Canada and Ontario, although The Commission's report eventually led to its being largely replaced by the famous "Herbert Act" of 1937. The intervention of the First Great War was responsible, in part, for the delay in implementing the report. In the report of the majority it is said:

"Divorce is not a disease but a remedy for a disease; homes are not broken up by a court but by causes to which we have already referred."

"The law should be such as would give relief where serious causes intervene, which are generally and properly recognized as leading to the break up of married life."

Effects on Moral Standards

"If a reasonable law, based upon human needs, be adopted, we think that the standard of morality will be raised and regard for the sanctity of marriage increased. Public opinion will be far more severe upon those who refuse to conform to a reasonable law than it is when that law is generally regarded (as we infer from the evidence) as too harsh and as not meeting the necessities of life."

Two Principles

"In considering what law should be laid down in the best interest of the whole community, the state should be guided by two principles:—

- (1) No law should be so harsh as to lead to its common disregard.
- (2) No law should be so lax as to lessen the regard for the sanctity of marriage."

"The remedy of judicial separation is an unnatural and unsatisfactory remedy, leading to evil consequences, and is inad-



W. KENT POWER, Q.C.

equate, in cases where married life has become practically impossible."

Preamble to the "Herbert Act"

Advocates of reform need scarcely go beyond this preamble to find ample arguments in support of their position. "Whereas it is expedient for the true support of marriage, the protection of children, the removal of hardship, the reduction of illicit unions and unseemly litigation, the relief of conscience among the clergy, and the restoration of due respect for the law, that the Acts relating to marriage and divorce be amended, be it therefore enacted:"

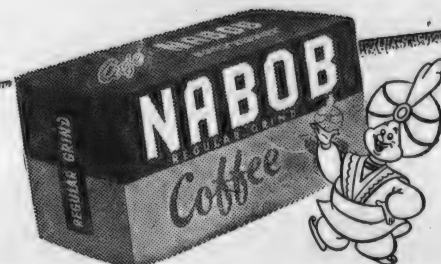
Viscount Lord Jowitt, a former Lord Chancellor: "The fact is that the law of the land cannot be co-extensive with the law of morals; nor can the civil consequences of marriage be identical with its religious consequences. What marriage means to different persons will depend on their upbringing, their outlook and their religious belief."

Mr. Justice Adamson of the Manitoba Court of Appeal: "To make an isolated act of adultery the sole and only ground for divorce is wrong in principle and vicious in practice."

Mr. Justice Coyne of the Manitoba Court of Appeal: "Disagreeing with the policy of Parliament and the principle of the Act, some judges have proceeded by 'interpretation' to mould the statute, in effect, into something quite different from Parliament's intention, and misinterpretation of 'collusion' has been a means to that end."

The late Mr. Justice Beck of the Appellate Division of the Alberta Supreme Court: "I accept absolutely without hesitation the doctrines of the Catholic Church with regard to faith and morals. Yet, sitting as judge in a court established by the authority of the state to administer the laws of the state, my duty is to find the true facts and to declare the civil law applicable to those facts. I am in no way, for instance in a divorce, responsible for the law of the state." It is in the proud tradition of the Canadian Bench, and very much to the credit of those members of it of

THE MOST POPULAR COFFEE IN THE WEST!



ACTIVITIES OF FARM WOMEN'S LOCALS

(Continued from page 10)

At a recent meeting of Poplar Ridge FWUA (Red Deer) had as their guest Mrs. Young, from Kenya, reports Mrs. Moore, secretary.

In memory of Mrs. P. Solberg, Wild Rose FWUA sent a donation of \$5.00 to the Crippled Children's Hospital. Mrs. Solberg had been a member of the local since its formation.

After hearing the bulletin and correspondence, a recent meeting of Fleet FWUA enjoyed a program arranged by Mrs. Hillman — a contest and a reading, writes Miss Betty Slomp.

Sedalia FWUA recently discussed strikes and income tax inspectors "taking up precious time of farmers when the season is so late," writes Mrs. E. Heatherington, secretary. A chicken supper, with program and dance, is planned for Nov. 12th.

Two excellent and very informative reports were given to a recent meeting of Irvine FWUA, reports Mrs. T. Roll, secretary; they were by a Junior member, Miss Charmaine Wood, on Provincial Legislation, and by Mrs. H. Weiss, on Social Welfare. Preserves are being collected from the members to be taken to the Old Folks' Home in Medicine Hat.

The late harvest kept down the attendance at the October meeting of Three Hills FWUA, reports Mrs.

Mr. Justice Beck's faith, that they have scrupulously adhered to the principles which he stated so clearly and forcefully.

This is the last of three articles by W. Kent Power, Q.C., in reference to the action recently taken by the Canadian Bar Association in support of divorce law reform. The Bar Association's resolution on this subject was similar in purport to a resolution adopted by the Farm Women's Union of Alberta a few years ago.

Mr. Power is the author of "The Law of Divorce and Other Matrimonial Causes in Canada," and is recognized as Canada's leading authority on this subject, to which he has devoted special study during the past fourteen or fifteen years. He has been engaged in the study, teaching and writing of law for more than forty years. For more than thirty years he has been editor of *Western Weekly (Law) Reports*. In being given the opportunity to publish Mr. Power's articles, *The Western Farm Leader* is highly privileged. — EDITOR.

Rollis, but business taken care of included tentative arrangements for meeting Mrs. Stevenette, district director; appointing leaders for Round-up Day, preparing material for the Pakistan scrapbook, and naming a representative to the cemetery committee.

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A.F.A. NOTES

By JAMES R. McFALL, Secretary

Marketing Board Meetings—At the last annual meeting of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture the delegates instructed the Directors to hold a public meeting in each of Alberta's rural constituencies for the purpose of discussing Marketing Legislation and Producer Marketing Boards with a view to arriving at a solution that will best serve farmers' marketing needs.

During early summer some 30 meetings were held and the Federation office has now arranged meetings at the following points:

- NOV. 8th at 8 p.m. — Meadow Brook Hall, north of Gleichen;
- NOV. 9th at 8 p.m. — Highwood Community Centre, High River;
- NOV. 10th at 2 p.m. — Elk's Hall, Warner;
- NOV. 10th at 8 p.m. — Town Hall, Raymond;
- NOV. 11th — In the town of Irvine;
- NOV. 12th at 2 p.m. — Rolling Hills Community Hall;
- NOV. 12th at 8 p.m. — Masonic Hall, Brooks;
- NOV. 15th at 2 p.m. — Social Credit Hall, Drumheller;
- NOV. 15th at 8 p.m. — Rosebud Community Hall;
- NOV. 16th at 2 p.m. — Hanna;
- NOV. 17th at 2 p.m. — Consort;
- NOV. 17th at 8 p.m. — Legion Hall, Coronation.

The Federation, in calling these meetings, is anxious that a full and frank discussion be held and that those attending express their considered opinion FOR or AGAINST the principle of marketing boards.

The members of the legislature and cabinet ministers have supported the Federation's efforts by attending these meetings and taking part in the discussions. Invitations have been extended for them to take part in the above meetings. Speakers representing the AFA will be Roy C. Marler, president, and K. V. Kapler, vice-president.

The Wheat Situation

By E. PATCHING,
Publicity Department,
Alberta Wheat Pool

When the federal bureau of statistics comes out with its final crop estimate this weekend it is expected it will likely place the production of wheat in the prairie provinces at around 300 million bushels or slightly less. The last estimates of the Wheat Pools indicated a crop of 286 million bushels (Manitoba 28 million, Saskatchewan 163 million, and Alberta 95 million) but these were made before the completion of harvest and hence subject to some revision.

A crop of this size would be the smallest harvested since 1943 when because of loss of overseas markets acreage was down to only 16.1 million compared to this year's figure of 23.4 million. On the basis of the Pool's estimate the prairie crop would average only 12.2 bushels per acre, the smallest since 1937 when the average yield was only 6.4 bushels and Saskatchewan's average only 2.6 bushels per acre.

One of West's Poorest Crops

Excess moisture, cool weather, unprecedented rust, and frost all contributed to make this season one of the most disappointing for many a year, not only from the standpoint of yield but also of quality. This year's crop is one of the poorest ever produced in western Canada.

It has been estimated that only 40 per cent of the wheat produced this year will grade 3 or 4 Northern with practically no 1 or 2 Northern. Because of limited rust damage Alberta is somewhat better off than Saskatchewan and probably Manitoba. Nevertheless, the Alberta Wheat Pool has calculated that only 54 per cent of the wheat will grade 4 Northern or higher.

This year's crop is much poorer than that grown in 1951 when frost caused such great damage. That year almost 70 per cent of all wheat deliveries were 4 Northern or higher and 25 per cent 5, 6 or Feed.

Can Meet Export Demand

Fortunately, Canada has a large carryover of high grade grain from last year and will be able to meet the full export demand. While exports to date this year have been at about the same level as a year ago there are indications that the demand is somewhat keener. For example, sales made under the International Wheat Agreement to mid-October had totalled some 61 million bushels, more than double those made in the same period last year. Sales in the first 2½ months of this year constitute about 40 per cent of Canada's entire quota of 151 million bushels and are already two-thirds as large as Canada's total sales under the Agreement last year.

BROWNLEE URGES EARLY WHEAT PAYMENT

(Continued from page 1)

Thus the need for assistance would not be uniform; and "the often-suggested plan of loans on farm stored grain will not meet the problem completely, as in many areas there will be little security for such loans. Undoubtedly some assistance will be necessary in some areas in the spring. This may require provincial and municipal action.

"Your directors are making a careful survey of the entire situation, so as to decide what course of action should be advocated. Needs for assistance will be materially lessened if the Wheat Board increases local delivery quotas as rapidly as possible.

"In the meantime, the Canadian Wheat Board remains the best practicable source of funds for farmers," said the president, in support of the recommendation that an early interim payment be made on last year's wheat crop.

Livestock Markets Review

CALGARY STOCKYARDS, Nov. 3rd. — Hogs sold yesterday \$21.50, \$16.50 live weight for export. Good to near choice butcher steers were \$18.50 to \$21.75, down to \$13 for common; good to near choice butcher heifers \$16 to \$17.50, down to \$12 for common; good cows \$9 to \$10, down to \$7.50; canners and cutters \$4 to \$7. Good stocker and feeder steers \$15 to \$17.50, down to \$10; good to choice veal calves \$14 to \$15.50, down to \$9 for common.

THE DAIRY MARKET

Two one-cent increases, across the board, have brought prices to producers to: special cream, 61 cents; No. 1 is 59, No. 2 is 50, and off-grade 44. Butter prints, wholesale, are 61.

EGG AND POULTRY MARKET

Egg prices to producers, locally, are: A large 45, medium 41, small 24; B's 26 and C's 16. Dressed chicken to producers are: 2 to 2½ lbs., 33 down to 18; 2½ to 4, 23 down to 13; 4½ and up, 25 to 28; 18 to 21, 13. Dressed fowl, under 4 lbs., are 14 down to 6; 4 to 5 lbs., 16 down to 8; over 5 lbs., 18 - 20, 15 - 17, 8 - 10.

WORLD CHRONICLE

Oct. 14th. — International Wheat Council, in London, admits Italy to membership; announces world wheat conference for 1955. Haile Selassie begins three-day state visit in London. U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Robertson leaves Formosa after telling Chiang Kai-shek that the U.S. disapproves of action against Chinese Communists on mainland.

Oct. 15th. — British investments in Canada now total over \$1,886 millions, Ottawa announces.

Oct. 16th. — Hurricane causes devastating floods in Toronto district; (later, death toll set at 82). Grave consequences also in U.S.

Oct. 17th. — In shake-up of British cabinet, Macmillan becomes minister of defence, replacing Alexander, who retires. Tito denies report that Yugoslavia will rejoin Soviet bloc.

Oct. 18th. — U.S. limits barley imports to 27.5 million bushels. Howe says "not too serious."

Oct. 19th. — British-Egyptian agreement signed; British troops to leave Suez zone within 20 months. Adenauer and Mendes-France report progress on Saar talks.

Oct. 20th. — Britain, U.S., France, reach agreement with Western Germany on ending military occupation; troops to be left in Germany as allies. Queen Mother Elizabeth leaves England for three-week visit to U.S. and Canada.

Oct. 21st. — UN Assembly votes to accept Nationalists as Chinese representatives again; 35 vote for, 10 against, 3 abstain. Krupp, German armament makers, reported interested in Canadian ventures.

Oct. 23rd. — Nehru arrives in Peiping, for talks with Chinese Communist leaders; visiting Hanoi en route, he obtained promise from Ho Chi Minh to respect sovereignty of Laos and Cambodia. Adenauer, Mendes-France reach agreement on Saar. USSR call for Big Four conference in November on German peace settlement. Ottawa reports immigration may be reduced by federal government next year; (tentative figure for 1954 is 168,000.)

Oct. 24th. — Pakistan governor-

general dismisses government of Mohammed Ali, dissolves assembly, declares state of emergency, imposes press censorship; Mohammed Ali broadcasts that he has accepted invitation to form new government.

Oct. 25th. — Paris and Bonn announce terms of Saar agreement; area to internationalized, political ties with Germany weakened, economic ties with France strengthened. Agreement raises storm of opposition in Germany. Britain earned surplus of £154 millions in foreign trade in first half of 1954, London announces.

Oct. 26th. — Cloudbursts and landslides near Salerno, Italy, kill many; (later, 400 estimated death toll). Churchill rejects Russian proposal for four-power meeting on Germany next month. Moslem fanatics believed responsible for abortive attack on life of Egyptian premier Nasser. Washington reports that Russia has made several A-bomb tests since mid-September.

Oct. 27th. — Adenauer reaches Washington for three-day visit. First Communist Chinese diplomat officially accredited to a western country arrives in London.

Oct. 28th. — Three - month conference on trade and tariffs opens in Geneva. Mountbatten becomes First Sea Lord.

Oct. 29th. — Allied officials in Bonn deny that Nazi war criminals are shortly to be released.

Oct. 30th. — British dock strike ends. Reported Washington rejects proposal by Adenauer (now in U.S.) for eventual non-aggression pact between West and Soviet bloc.

Oct. 31st. — USSR may accept compromise election plan for Germany, is East Berlin report.

Nov. 1st. — Indian government takes over territory held by France, including Pondicherry. After Chinese visit, Nehru says Peiping regime will have its hands full for decade or two and wants peace.

Nov. 2nd. — Democrats gain in U.S. elections.

Nov. 3rd. — Incomplete U.S. election returns give Democrats control of House of Representatives; control of Senate still in doubt; also win majority of governorships.

● OTTAWA LETTER ●

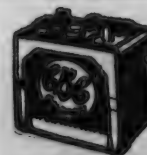
By M. McDougall, Press Gallery
Leader Correspondent

Ottawa, Nov. 3rd. — On November 9th the Canadian Wheat Board will commence sending out cheques to cover final payment of 6.2759 cents a bushel on oats under the 1953-54 oats pool. The final payment will amount to \$5,631,130.40.

During the crop year, producers delivered 89,725,291 bushels of oats compared with 118,967,962 bushels during the 1952-53 crop year. The final payment on the 1953-54 barley crop handled by the board has been going out to producers. It has amounted to a fraction over 9.7 cents a bushel.

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on 101,193,954 bushels or a total of something over \$9.8 million.

Sometime in the fairly near future, announcement is expected on an interim payment on wheat. Nothing official has been issued on the question from here, but Mr. Gardner, minister of agriculture, according to reports made a statement in the West.

Interest in Selkirk

The extent of the rust damage in the wheat fields of the western provinces during the development of this year's crop has centred interest in the distribution of Selkirk seed for next year's sowing. It has been estimated that about 100 million bushels of wheat were destroyed by the rust scourge, but Selkirk wheat held up well against it. For the coming year about 250 thousand bushels of Selkirk seed produced on government farms are under control for distribution. Farmers themselves, it is estimated, have approximately 3 million bushels of Selkirk, and these will doubtless be sown by those who have them in store.

The Selkirk seed in the hands of the government will be obtainable from the government office in Winnipeg. The price of the seed FOB shipping point is as follows: \$4.50 a bushel for registered seed, \$4.00 for certified and \$3.00 for commercial. As is well known, the rust damage this year occurred in part of Manitoba, a large area in Saskatchewan, and in sections of east and east central and north-eastern Alberta.

50 Million Bushels Space Idle Recently

"Just recently, during the current crop year," said President Brownlee in reporting to the UGG annual meeting, "at least 50 million bushels of space at country elevators was unnecessarily idle because of quota regulations, in spite of the fact that thousands of farmers were desperately anxious to deliver grain, both to get it into safe position and to obtain revenue. It is to be hoped that continuation of such a condition throughout the year will not be encouraged by fallacious demands for equality, unnecessarily adding to the hardships of some farmers without any corresponding benefit to others."

Examines Operation of System

This statement followed a close examination of the manner in which a quota system (necessary in periods of extreme elevator congestion) may operate with results he considered unfortunate, when "too great weight" is given to "the idea of equality," as had been the case in administering last year's quotas.

"They were not increased on a local basis," said Mr. Brownlee, "at points where space was available to the same extent as had been done in previous years, and as a result much elevator space remained unnecessarily empty and idle for long periods."

Denied Opportunity to Deliver

"It appeared that farmers at some points were being denied an opportunity to deliver grain for the purpose of equalizing their position with those at other points where elevators were full."

It would be impossible to devise quotas uniformly satisfactory from one area to another or from one period to another, or to say what would constitute equity as between producers, whether to base it upon equality of income, or of sacrifice, upon the size of the farm or crop yields per acre; upon the extent of elevator space used or the value of the grain stored therein.

BROWNLEE DISCUSSES I.W.A.

(Continued from Page 9)

available at the maximum price," said Mr. Brownlee, "It was under no such obligation whatever during the past year. Nevertheless it continued to subsidize exports to IWA countries."

To Make Sure of Share

"The purpose was not to meet any contractual obligations but rather to make sure of getting some share of the purchases of importing countries by making United States wheat available to them at competitive prices. During the year it also began to offer wheat on a corresponding price basis to countries outside of IWA. The Canadian Wheat Board offered wheat continuously throughout the year to all countries on the same price basis, whether parties to IWA or not."

"At one time reports from Wash-

ington were to the effect that the United States Department of Agriculture intended, at the beginning of the new crop year, to reduce its offering price to the basis of \$1.55, the Agreement minimum, and to call upon importing countries to take up their full quotas for the current year. There is reason to believe that such a plan might have been put into effect except for objections from Canada."

Expect Higher Exports, This Year
Good reasons supported the hope that the volume of world wheat trade and Canada's exports would be higher during the current crop year.

The Canadian carryover of 599 million bushels at July 31st, an increase of 225 million over the previous year, had not been the result of any increase in wheat acreage but mainly to a succession of large crops, and only to a limited extent to a decline in exports. The fact that Canada for three years had produced wheat at a greater rate than possible sales provided no reason for cutting down wheat acreage, as it was unlikely—as the disastrous consequence of bad weather to the current crop showed — to continue year after year.

But in the US stimulation of acreage by government price guarantees — a condition that did not prevail here — was a factor, as well as good crops.

Further news of the annual meeting of United Grain Growers in progress as we go to press, will be given in our next issue.

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MARKED EXPANSION OF U.G.G. SYSTEM

(Continued from page 3)

rates and of prices for goods and materials, Mr. Brownlee said that only the fact that handling volume has been high as the result of better average crops, has enabled elevator companies to continue operations on the present low scale of handling and storage charges.

At Port Arthur the company owns and operates a terminal elevator with a capacity of 6,500,000 bushels. The main part was built in 1928, while within the past few years 1,000,000 bushels of additional storage space were added and additions and improvements were made to equipment for cleaning and handling grain.

The company's over-all terminal receipts were practically the same as last year, receipts at Port Arthur showing a decline because of conditions in the export market; but this decline was offset by an increase at Vancouver; where two elevators, leased from the Dominion Harbors Board, the larger with 2,700,000 bushels capacity (restored to full operation in 1953 after some seventeen months interval following the fire), have been operated. The smaller elevator, brought into temporary service on account of the fire, and operated throughout the year, has been given up.

"There has been an increase in the comparative importance of Vancouver as an export outlet for Western grain," said Mr. Brownlee. "With world shipping more plentiful, and ocean freight rates lower than during the Korean war, shipments by way of the Panama canal to the United Kingdom and the European contin-

MUSTARD AND CRESS

By LIONEL SIDNEY CAIN

Hello Folks!

The society editor tells us she met Paul Jones at a recent party. She liked the guy because he was so full of spirit.

"Moose Gives Group \$222" — headline in *Calgary Herald*.

This a-mooseed the Bad Egg of Crows Nest, who wishes he had a moose like it.

We'd be satisfied if we could get our hands on the goose that laid the golden egg — we mean our hands on the golden egg the goose laid.

DRINK THIS UP

News item from Winnipeg declares the WCTU has given its okay to the moderate use of liquor in night clubs.

It's a sobering thought to hear that these gals have at last discovered the real meaning of the word "temperate."

ISN'T IT THE TRUTH?

Fern of Fernie reminds us that the man who wakes up to find himself famous has not been sleeping.

ent have increased. Trans-Pacific shipments have increased, with a growing demand in Japan for Canadian wheat and barley. There is good reason to hope that such demands may continue to expand.

Thenx to Kenneth Miller, Medicine Hat, for this fragment from the writings of a Polish girl who escaped to London in World War Two. It shows how vast, terrible and rich loneliness can be:

OLD FRIENDS

We are old friends now, loneliness and I.
And I shall greet this constant friend, until the day I die.
Here in this alien crowd I walk apart,
Clasping remembered beauty to my heart.

Mary of Carbon postcards: "The advertisement, 'watch the Fords go by,' clutters up the national magazines, but I think it's sound advice. It's all I can afford to do."

NOVEMBER'S SUNRISE

As sunrise tipped with coral the chimney tops,
And stooped to kiss grey grasses at my feet
The frosted blades, like diadems from out
A vault, revealed the presence of a King.

—Jeanette McLellan,
Arcola, Sask.

"Historian Optimistic for Mankind's Future," headline in *Calgary Herald*. Well, man has had such a sad and sorry past, it's time some one got optimistic about his future.

NOW DONKEY HAS CARROT

"Wilson Bark May Bite in Republican Votes" — headline in *Calgary Herald*.

The democrats, of course, were already wagging their tails before the election in pleasant anticipation of Tuesday's results.

And now our friend Barabash obliges with a couple verses:

TRUE GREATNESS

The great men never think that they are great
Nor little men how little they may be;
The great men walk this earth with humble gait
The little men strut out in selfish glee.

AT JASPER

Where God and man may meet
To pledge eternal tryst.
Where tread the winged feet —
Jasper in amethyst.

— VOLODIMIR BARABASH

News item reports that "Everybody's Weekly" is gaining circulation in the U.S.

Americans apparently, have discovered that for the Time of your Life you have to read this popular British publication.

Nan of Nanton postcards: "The main advantage the married man has over the bachelor is that he never has to remember his mistakes."

"Oddly enough," advises Fern of Fernie, "a bank teller can be tall and short at the same time."

HERE'S A GO!

NOW! A COMPLETE MOTOR OVERHAUL

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MOTOR CURE GUARANTEED SAFE FOR ALL MOTORS, NO DETERGENTS OR HARMFUL ALLOYS

Amazing new automotive discovery saves you hundreds of dollars in repair bills... actually makes even old, half worn-out motors act young again... run so smooth and silent it's amazing. KEEPS NEW MOTORS RUNNING LIKE NEW FOR YEARS!

- Saves hundreds of dollars in repair bills
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Regardless of the make, model or age of your automobile, truck or boat motor, MOTOR CURE can practically double the life of that engine! Yes, MOTOR CURE, the amazing new revolutionary discovery begins its wonder action the minute you pour it into the crankcase... lasts until your next seasonal oil change. Postpones or definitely avoids COMPLETELY those costly, time consuming, inconvenient minor motor overhauls. Under moderate circumstances and when protected with MOTOR CURE, you actually cannot wear your motor out!

PROVEN IN GRUELING ROAD TESTS!

MOTOR CURE is laboratory proven... conclusively proven... in grueling, rugged road tests, as well as by motor owners all over America. Only recently, a fleet of diesel motored trucks whose oil has to be changed every 700 miles, were given the MOTOR CURE treatment... actually made the oil last 5,400 miles without changing. And after 5,000 miles of driving, a thorough examination revealed very little sludge or evidence of motor wear and tear.

- Calms rattling, noisy vibration
- Cuts oil consumption in half! Saves gasoline
- Increases power output—lengthens engine life
- Protects motor if oil or water is accidentally lost

REPLATES LOOSE INTERNAL PARTS

MOTOR CURE insures an instant start regardless of the weather. Yes, MOTOR CURE replaces the places worn loose by friction, noisy motors quiet down, internal rattles and squeaks vanish, grinding parts function smooth and quiet and your motor takes on new power that's amazing. Friction, vibration and heat losses are overcome instantly. You actually get miles more per gallon of gas... oil lasts more than twice as long... and you save cold, hard cash.

JUST ADD MOTOR CURE TO THE OIL IN YOUR CRANKCASE AND THE JOB IS DONE!

SO EASY TO USE! Just pour MOTOR CURE into the crankcase and the job is done. Like magic MOTOR CURE seeks out and seals cracks and crevices... fills in and tightens loose internal parts. Yes, it's as simple as that.

CAR STOPPED USING OIL

"I was using one quart of oil to every 100 miles before using MOTOR CURE. I used one treatment and drove my car 3,500 miles before I changed my oil. I am well satisfied with my MOTOR CURE."

O. M. Budwill
Glenview, Ill.

CAR WORRIES GONE:

"I have a '41 Chevrolet. After a 700 mile trip which used 3 quarts of oil, I tried MOTOR CURE. Saving oil and money already."

Floyd Simmons
Rockford, Illinois

THOUGHT HE OWNED A NEW CAR WITH FIRST CAN OF MOTOR CURE!

"I received a can of your MOTOR CURE and it is all you say it is. I own a 1941 Ford Coupe. I also put a rebuilt motor in it. Nine months ago the valves were sticking so I got a can of your MOTOR CURE, dumped it in the crankcase, drove 8 to 10 miles that day and I thought I owned a new Ford only for looks, thanks to MOTOR CURE."

Joseph F. Watson
Dunbar, Pa.



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During Trial 1 the counts were lower from the conventional barn but in Trial 2 the reverse was true. (Total bacterial plate counts for Grade A milk should be less than 50,000 per ml.)

The cows were calved in the barn in which they were to be milked. The calves remained with their dams for three days and were then placed in calf pens in the main barn. There were no problems experienced because of cold weather. In extreme cold weather heat lamps should be used to provide supplemental heat for the calf for one or two days.

The cows in the conventional barn gained more weight during both test periods than the cows in the loose housing barn.

The manure pack temperatures taken at approximately 3 inches below the surface averaged 83° F during Trial 1 and 94° F during Trial 2.

In Stanchion and Loose Housing Barns

Two comparable herds of Holstein cows were housed simultaneously in a conventional stanchion barn and in an uninsulated loose housing barn for two test periods. The herd in the loose housing barn produced more milk but with a lower fat test than in the conventional barn. Nutrient and bedding requirements were higher in the loose housing barn. The labor saving was as high as 25 per cent in the loose housing barn. General health was good but there were fewer cuts and bruises in the loose housing barn.

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eral health was good but there were fewer cuts and bruises in the loose housing barn.

References

Heizer, E. E., Vearl R. Smith, and C. E. Zehner. A Summary of Studies Comparing Stanchion and Loose Housing Barns. J. Dairy Sc. 36: 281-292. 1953.

Murdock, H. E., R. M. Merrill, and J. O. Tretsven. Dairy Barns for Montana Farms. Mont. Agric. Exp. Sta. 23: 635-642. 1952.

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Conclusion

It would seem to us that there is considerable merit in loose housing, which enables the average farmer to provide adequate buildings at a comparatively low cost, and at the same time reduce the labor considerably in the efficient handling of his herd.

Test Seed Grain in Fall

Particularly this year should seed grain be tested, declares Dr. F. J. Greaney, in a recent bulletin from Line Elevators Farm Service; adding that seed offered for sale must be tested at a government seed testing laboratory, at Calgary, Saskatoon or Winnipeg. Damage to crops during the past season, from rust, excessive moisture, hail, frost, sawflies and drought, writes Dr. Greaney, has seriously reduced the seed quality of grain crops in many districts. Avoid the spring rush, he advises, and have your seed grain tested this fall.

ROCHESTER, N.Y. — An increase in leukemia among people who had been nearest the atomic bomb explosions at Hiroshima and Nagasaki was noted by Dr. John D. Morton, who recently returned from Japan where he was head of a U.S. medical team studying effects to the bombing.

L. J. MATHEW

Mr. S. F. Heard, President of Red Deer Brewing Co. Ltd., announces the appointment effective November 1, 1954 of Mr. Lawrence J. Mathew as Manager of the Company.

Mr. Mathew formerly Assistant Manager of Drewrys Manitoba Division of Western Canada Breweries Limited at Winnipeg, has been associated with the latter company and its subsidiary companies for the past twenty years and is thoroughly familiar with all aspects of the brewing industry.

Mr. Mathew and his family will make their home in Red Deer, where the brewery, with its striking modern design, is a new landmark. Red Deer Brewing Co. Ltd. is the largest single industrial development in the history of the city, representing an investment in buildings and equipment alone of more than \$1,500,000.

CADP SECTION

LOOSE HOUSING — from page 7

tional barn than in the loose housing barn.

Bacterial Counts

Total bacterial counts were taken on raw milk samples drawn from the milk cans immediately after milking.

TABLE I: Summary of Results of Comparison of Loose Housing Versus Conventional Stabling for Dairy Cattle

	Loose Housing		Conventional Barn	
	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
Milk Production				
Length of period (days)	212	207	212	207
Total cow days	5123	4109	5049	4271
Total Milk produced (lbs.)	182378	163237	170656	144361
Daily milk produced (lbs.)	35.6	39.7	33.8	33.8
Total FCM (lbs.)	164467	144494	158057	135535
Daily FCM production (lbs.)	32.1	35.2	31.3	31.7
FCM per cow per period (lbs.)	6806	7279	6636	6569
Feed				
Hay per cow per day (lbs.)	—	26.7	—	24.9
Silage per cow per day (dry basis)	—	11.2	—	4.6
Concentrate per cow per day (lbs.)	—	13.9	—	13.0
TDN per head per day	—	29.3	—	24.4
TDN per 100 lbs. FCM	78.3	78.9	73.9	69.9
Bedding per head per day (lbs.)	9.6	12.3	7.5	7.9
Bedding per head per day (lousing area)	9.6	4.5	—	—
Labor				
Actual milking time per 100 lbs. FCM (minutes)	20.9	19.6	22.5	23.4
Total milking time per 100 lbs. FCM (minutes)	29.2	29.6	27.4	29.5
Total time per 100 lbs. FCM (minutes)	47.5	48.1	63.7	63.6
Time per cow per day (minutes)	15.2	16.9	19.9	20.2
Cost of manure removal (dollars)	381.80	215.75	314.20	320.70
Miscellaneous				
Bacterial count	14973	8107	9619	8511
Average body weight gain (lbs.)	73	69	113	99
Manure pack temperatures (°F)	83	94	—	—
Mastitic quarters	25	30	28	28
Leg and udder injuries	4	1	8	4
Other illness	5	2	8	3

United Grain Growers Limited and Subsidiary Companies

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET — JULY 31, 1954

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS:

Cash on hand and with paying agents	\$ 304,462	
Accounts and accruals receivable, less reserves	1,428,652	
Inventories—		
Stocks of wheat, oats and barley on basis of prices set by The Canadian		
Wheat Board, and stocks of other grains on basis of market		
quotations	37,523,113	
Twine, coal and sundry merchandise, at cost	1,230,163	
Prepaid and deferred charges	787,633	
		\$41,274,023

INVESTMENTS:

Memberships and common stocks	\$ 2,002	
(Approximate market value \$37,000)		
Mortgages and agreements of sale	52,594	
		54,596

CAPITAL ASSETS:

Country and terminal elevator properties, printing plant, warehouses and		
equipment, at cost	\$24,210,573	
Accumulated depreciation	10,996,477	
		13,214,096
		\$54,542,715

LIABILITIES

CURRENT LIABILITIES:

Bank loans—secured	\$26,367,000	
Unpresented grain cash tickets, cheques (net), etc.	5,464,799	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	2,476,264	
Taxes on income and other taxes accrued	414,720	
Shareholders' dividends payable September 1, 1954	280,197	
Patronage dividend liabilities payable May 15, 1955	207,842	
		\$35,210,822

PATRONAGE DIVIDEND LIABILITIES:

Series B to F Credits payable on or before May 15 in the years 1956 to 1969	\$ 1,377,170	
3% Debentures, maturing in instalments on May 15 annually to 1968, less		
amount included in current liabilities	1,043,942	
Provision for allocation in respect of 1953-54 fiscal year grain receipts	750,000	
		3,171,112

FROMISSORY NOTES:

3% Notes, maturing \$137,500 on August 15 annually 1955 to 1964		1,375,000
---	--	-----------

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS:

3% Serial bonds, Series A, maturing \$200,000 on December 1 annually 1955 to 1960	\$ 1,200,000	
3% Sinking fund bonds, Series A, maturing December 1, 1970	4,000,000	
(Authorized \$7,500,000)		5,200,000

SPECIAL RESERVES:

Reserve against inventory valuations and other contingencies	\$ 400,000	
Reserve for deferred income taxes	140,000	
		540,000

SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:

Capital Stock—		
Class A redeemable preferred shares par value \$20 each		
Authorized 325,000 shares; Outstanding 226,039 shares, after		
redemption of 7,409 shares	\$4,520,780	
Class B (membership) shares par value \$5 each		
Authorized 200,000 shares; Outstanding 55,426 shares	277,130	
During the year 468 Class B shares were issued at par and 8		
Class A shares were issued on reallocation of 32 Class B shares		
General reserve	\$ 4,797,910	
Capital surplus, unchanged during year	2,000,000	
Earned surplus, per statement attached	170,458	
	2,077,413	
		9,045,781
		\$54,542,715

Signed on behalf of the Board:
J. E. BROWNLEE, Director
R. C. BROWN, Director

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

We have examined the consolidated balance sheet of United Grain Growers Limited and its subsidiary companies as at July 31, 1954, and the statements of consolidated profit and loss and earned surplus for the year ended on that date, and all our requirements as auditors have been complied with. Our examination included a general review of the accounting procedures and such tests of accounting records and other supporting evidence as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

The accompanying statement of consolidated profit and loss reflects depreciation at accelerated rates on certain facilities acquired during the year, the amount recorded being approximately \$282,000 more than would have been provided at rates used by the company in the preceding year; the provision for income taxes reflects a reduction of \$140,000 resulting from the accelerated allowance. An amount equal to this temporary tax benefit has been transferred from earned surplus as a reserve for deferred income taxes payable after the accelerated allowance period when no further depreciation on such facilities will be deductible for income tax purposes.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheet and statements of consolidated profit and loss and earned surplus, with the explanations in the preceding paragraph, are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the combined state of affairs of the companies as at July 31, 1954, and the results of their combined operations for the year ended on that date, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the companies.

Winnipeg, October 18, 1954.

(Signed) PRICE WATERHOUSE & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.